

OGDEN

DON'T MISS SEEING ME IN MY BIG PICTURE—

"Sirens of the Sea"

STARTING SUNDAY—SEE—

BEAUTIFUL GIRLS
BEWITCHING MAIDENS
DANCING
DIVING
SWIMMING



MRS. HARRIET BERRY REFUSES TO AID IN PROSECUTION OF THE MAN WHO SHOT HER SATURDAY

Mrs. Harriet Berry, victim of one of the six bullets fired by her jealous-crazed former husband, Frank L. Berry, at a downtown dance hall last Saturday night, refuses to make a statement in regard to her own attempted murder.

Mrs. Berry also positively refuses, at this time, to prosecute her husband, now a prisoner in the city jail. She maintains a silence to such a surprising extent that she declines to explain her reasons for refusal.

"I shall not make a statement nor will I appear as a witness against Frank," she told Acting Chief of Police O. H. Mohlman, who went to the Dee hospital this morning to get her statement of the tragic affair. "I will not talk even if you put me on the witness stand."

"Of course, Mrs. Berry, that part of the matter is between you and the court," said Chief Mohlman. "I cannot compel you to make a statement, but I can have you subpoenaed as a witness and shall, immediately. You understand that we cannot have a man running wild in large crowds, and shooting up the town."

"I can't help it," she replied. "I shall not appear."

"But you can make a statement as to the causes leading up to the shooting," persisted the chief. "Such a statement may help him out of his trouble."

She partially yielded to this diplomatic suggestion of the officer. She considered the idea for an instant. Then she asked that she be given time to consult her counsel.

"You mean your former husband's counsel," corrected the officer.

"Yes, give me time to think it over," she said, "and to see Frank's lawyer. Then, perhaps, I will make a statement."

Regardless of Mrs. Berry's determination to refuse any possible assistance to the state in its effort to prosecute the man who fired a half dozen shots at her in an alleged attempt to murder, the authorities will vigorously push the case against the prisoner.

An information charging assault with intent to kill will be filed by County Attorney Charles Farr this afternoon and Judge George S. Barker, of the municipal court, will be asked to set the preliminary examination for early next week.

"It is a strange state of affairs," commented Chief Mohlman. "We have here a prisoner who refuses almost to talk to his lawyer, and his intended victim, to whom the state has a reasonable right to look for assistance in prosecuting the action, closing up tight like a clam and declining to even make a statement. They were a divorced couple, yet the former wife was employed at the dance hall by the former husband, and the would-be slayer, a short time after attempting the woman's life, declared that jealousy was the motive. It's a strange case."

It is known that the police had been advised that Mrs. Berry intended to quietly leave Ogdan immediately after her dismissal from the hospital. The officers already had made plans to hold her by serving her with a subpoena and compelling her to give bond for her appearance as a witness. The fact that she refused to talk occasioned no surprise and the original plans will be carried out to prevent her leaving before Berry's preliminary.

Berry will remain in the city jail until his preliminary examination. If he is unable to give bond at that time, he will be turned over to the county authorities.

"WE PICK THE GOOD ONES"



--- THE ---

OGDEN

Your last chance to see

"CAMILLE"

and pictures of our Ogdan Boys at Camp Kearny.

TOMORROW

MAE MURRAY

—IN—

"PRINCESS VIRTUE"

SUNDAY

"Sirens of the Sea." Positively the biggest attraction of the year.

PLEA OF RAILROAD PRESIDENT REA

Urges That President Wilson and Congress Decide at Once Equitable Basis.

MUST SUSTAIN CREDIT

Reasonable Profits and Prices Should Be Allowed Railroad Lines of United States.

NEW YORK, December 7.—A plea that President Wilson and congress "should, without delay, order that an equitable basis for railroad revenues be instituted at once" was voiced by Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, in a message ready today before the annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, in session here.

"Let us have an end of restrictive,

cramping, punitive regulation and begin an era of constructive, broadening work," wrote Mr. Rea. "Let us consider how much the railroads can wisely spend, rather than how little they can get along on."

Owing to his duties with the railroads' war board, President Rea was unable to deliver his message in person; instead, he wrote, in part:

"Let me say, most emphatically, that neither American agriculture nor industry can possible progress beyond the capacity of the transportation facilities of the nation to handle their raw materials and their products. When you stop railroad expansion, in a country of such distances, population, industrial and agricultural activities as ours, you automatically set a dead limit to the expansion of commerce and production."

"As one of the chief of the underlying causes which have been sapping our resources of transportation, I would name the continued failure to provide an adequately remunerative basis of rates. The direct effect of this error has been to make it difficult to raise and sustain sufficient capital for the improvements and extensions which are sorely needed. In the mania for restricting the charges for transportation, the financial possibility of permanently maintaining quality of service seems to have been overlooked. Aside from military considerations, we, in the railroad industry, know from personal observation that what the public and industries need is service, rather than the saving of a fraction of a mill per ton mile. We know that there are many shippers in this country today who would gladly pay more than the established rates to have their commodities moved promptly and regularly. The operating results and the net returns of the railroads for many years show there has been a constant rise in expenses and taxes, and a decreasing return on the investment in road and equipment."

"I do not want to convey the impression that the railroad situation is

hopeless or that the credit of the roads is entirely crippled. Such is not the case. Their credit can be sustained and their usefulness increased through the adoption by the regulating authorities of a responsible and unified policy of fair treatment in the matter of freight rates. The government is allowing reasonable prices and profits to industry; why not to the railroads?"

"Such a policy, and not the loan of government credit, would, under normal conditions, be a permanent solution for the problem of railroad credit. I do not wish to be understood as saying that a government loan might not be a desirable expedient if, under war conditions, the entire capital market is to be absorbed by the government. But it should be regarded as an expedient only, justifiable, if at all, as an emergency measure."

War Is Responsible.

"The war is, to a great extent, responsible for the present congestion of traffic and its movement out of normal channels, but the carriers would now be far better able to cope with this condition if they had received more liberal treatment in the matter of rates during the past, at a time when they could have marketed securities and financed improvements while labor and materials were reasonable in cost, and the supply of both adequate. The end of expansion and improvements on railroads is the beginning of decay and the letting down of the standards of service. The lack of a sympathetic attitude toward the railroads in governmental quarters has unquestionably led to apprehension as to the future of their securities, and this, I personally believe, if not corrected, will ultimately affect the credit of the government itself."

"Notwithstanding prevailing high

prices and the difficulty of getting capital, it is imperative that prompt measures be taken to give the railroads relief from the present overcrowding of facilities, and a poor investment return. Nothing could be more helpful to the country in these trying times than the adoption of a broader, a more liberal and unified policy of regulation. The railroads are the great reliance of the public and the country. The public owns them. Public ownership is not a possibility, it is a fact."

The energies of our country and its railroads are being devoted primarily to an international service and danger threatening the life of the nation and the world. The day for a small policy and slow action has past. The railroads have subordinated their interests and activities; the citizens and our courts are ready for a larger and more equitable policy, and the president and congress should without delay recognize that fact and order that an equitable basis of railroad revenues be instituted at once, which will encourage investors to retain their railroad securities and do their share in providing the capital which can be spared as the government demands are met from time to time. We must get away from the present line of confiscatory return or an equitable return on the investment devoted to public use. The statistics are at hand to emphasize what the return must be; all that is required is the requisite courage to enact the policy in regulation and legislation."

Great School of War for the American Soldiers in France

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Thursday, Dec. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—The greatest school of war the American army has ever known and which, when fully under way, will probably be the greatest of any army, began operations today in about a French town, the history of which dates back a thousand years. Within field glass range of the old Roman walls surrounding the town in which the headquarters and the staff college are established there are numerous localities where, already, many men are being trained in the science of war and all its finer details.

When the school is in full progress more than 10,000 students will be in training here.

Today there are in operation schools for trench mortar, anti-aircraft artillery, anti-aircraft machine gun operations and sanitary work. In these complete units which will be attached to each division are in training. There is also an army candidates' school where non-commissioned officers will be trained and examined as to their fitness for commissions. From this school the American army in full action will draw officers to replace those fallen in battle.

Within a day or so, there will be opened schools of instruction in automatic weapon operation and other specialties of infantry fighting in which officers are to learn the approved methods of sniping work, bayoneting and other details and with the return to their divisional, or corps schools, as instructors. It is here also that a tank school will be opened as soon as a certain number of French tanks arrive.

Nearly all the instructors are French or British, although a few Americans are on the staff of the college.

NORTH OGDEN NOTES

The sudden change in temperature from the long period of springlike weather to the crisp December cold is a gentle reminder of the near approach of winter and naturally besires a spirit of inventory of our lives individually and a retrospective glance at the year drawing to a close, disclosing some striking incidents pertaining to our little town.

It has been the most remarkable year in point of productivity, high prices of produce and great demand for labor at exceptionally high wages and the general tendency on the part of the people to "hooverize" on food-stuffs.

Following the declaration of war, April 6, a number of our young men—Edward Fenton, Parley N. Reynolds, Ronald F. Holmes, William H. Berrett, Elmo McBride and Earl A. Chadwick—voluntarily enlisted in the service, and June 5th over half a hundred made themselves available by registration.

The following have been called in to the training camps:

George A. Lyon, John William Gibson, Earl Randall, Isaac S. Campbell, William L. Blaylock, Ray Daniels and Raymond Holmes, William A. Brown and Thomas Delton Orton, former residents and whose parents reside here, have been called from Idaho points and are now out in training.

For physical and other reasons the following have been exempted from the time being, but, under a late ruling,

will be again called in for examination:

Parley Reynolds, William S. Daniels, Jasper D. Perry, Thomas William Norris, Edward N. Toome, Charles W. Ellis, Lawrence Brown, Leroy Snooks, Parley Spackman and Jos. A. Chadwick.

Little Joseph, infant son of Parley A. and Elizabeth Perry Blodgett, died at the family home on Washington avenue yesterday of convulsions. It was born November 13.

The funeral services of little Thelma Pickford were very largely attended and impressive, a very striking feature being the abundance of flowers borne by the Religion class children, of which the child was a member and the mother an instructor.

The death of Solomon Benona Campbell in Ogdan, December 5, marks the passing of the first white child then living born in North Ogdan, transferring that distinction to Alma Montgomery, who was born January 1, 1852, and is still living here, while Benona and his twin sister Mary were born December 15, preceding. The very first white child born here, however, was Franklin Newton Clifford, born August 9, 1851, to Franklin G. and Rosetta Clifford, but it died the same year.

Lewis A. Randall and Messie L. Campbell of this place were married in the Salt Lake temple Wednesday, followed with a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Campbell, the next evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Johnson are happy over the advent into their little family of a handsome girl, born December 4.

The improvements in connection with our ward chapel are well underway and it is expected that by the new year our fond dreams of many years will be realized and we will be favored with a baptismal font and other very essential modern conveniences.

Miss Pearl Jones, one of our most highly respected and exceptionally talented young ladies, holds the distinction of being our first lady missionary out in the world and is now doing most commendable work in the states with headquarters at 849 Lawton avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sunday school conference will be held in this ward Sunday with a number of the stake authorities in attendance.

—oo—

"Les Miserables" by the famous French author, Victor Hugo. A most interesting play staged in France. Utah Theatre. Sunday and Monday. Phone 3060.

—oo—

Bill Hart comes to the Alhambra in "The Silent Man," for three days, starting Sunday.

—oo—

Frederick Warde, the famous actor in "Fires of Youth," last time today at the Cozy Union orchestra.



Now Is the Time for Christmas Buying

It Is Advisable to Shop Early



We would be pleased to have you choose your gift from our Jewelry Stock at this time when it is in better shape and contains a complete assortment in every department and reserve such selections for you until called for. Buy, making a small deposit on them.

We can give you much better service in every way now, than when the rush sets in.

"Only the best is good enough to give."

Our Prices You Will Find THE LOWEST

We have no extra expense attached to our Jewelry Department, so we can afford to sell you much cheaper than any other store. All our Jewelry guaranteed.


Come and investigate for yourself. We have many useful articles in our Jewelry Department which will be most serviceable for gifts, for both men, women and children. You will also find useful articles for gifts in our Ready-to-Wear Department.

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The National Outfitting Co.

2345 Washington Avenue HARRY REINSHRIBER, Manager.

SEE OUR BIG WINDOW DISPLAY



INDEPENDENT MEAT CO.

C.H. LARNED 2420 WASHINGTON



WE MAKE THE RIGHT PRICE AT ALL TIMES.

OATS	
Large packages, 2 packages for	55c
WHEAT	
Large packages, 2 packages for	55c
OYSTERS	
N. Y. Counts, the pint	50c
SAUERKRAUT	
The pound	5c
GRAPE JUICE	
The quart	35c
Half gallon	65c
CHRISTMAS	
Buy a Blue Bird set, 31 pieces of china for	\$2.95
CRISCO	
Medium size	85c

Few words to our friends who have made our growth possible in the meat and grocery business for the past twelve years.

Our firm appreciates and solicits the delivery business. We have given a great deal of thought in the past years to this question. We feel that we are agents of the public.

In order to make our business pay we must please our customers. If we could have found a way to sell meats and groceries to the customers economically and satisfactorily without delivery, we would have done so long ago. We compare the meat and grocery business to an automobile—you first start in low, then in intermediate and then in high. If you try to start in high you are apt to have trouble. We are thankful that we are "in high" and have our momentum.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES H. LARNED

YOU WILL NOT BE OVERCHARGED WHEN YOU BUY FROM US.

POT ROASTS	
Pound	15c
We make the Right Price at All Times	
You will not be overcharged when you buy from us.	
BUTTER	
Extra fancy, pound	50c
Butter, pound	45c
CHEESE	
Afton full cream, pound 30c	
A cheese, about 33 lbs, the pound	28c
One-half or one-quarter cheese, the pound	29c
BULK PEANUT BUTTER	
The pound	20c
SEGO MILK	
Two large cans for	25c
JAPANESE RICE	
14 pounds for	\$1
LOIN STEAKS	
The pound	23c